

Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 1 and 12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Ramesh et al (U.S. 6,586,925). It is respectfully submitted, however, that these claims are patentable over the art of record for the reasons set forth below.

As illustrated in Applicant's Figure 2, U-frame 401 is included. U-frame 401 includes cams 412, 424, and 425. These cams engage pins which are coupled to, for example, a test head or a peripheral. As further illustrated by Figure 2, crank 426 can be rotated to move frame 401 towards or away from a docking surface. Thus, the position of frame 401 determines when the pins which are coupled to the test head or peripheral engage the cams.

As illustrated in Applicant's Figure 4, linear units, in this exemplary embodiment drive nuts 411, engage threaded members 440 (shown in Fig. 5A). In the exemplary embodiment, when drive nuts 411 are actuated, U-frame 401 moves.

Applicant's invention, as recited by claim 1, includes a feature which is neither disclosed nor suggested by the art of record, namely

...a plurality of linear units for causing adjustable movement of said frame towards or away from a docking surface of said one of said test head and said peripheral...

...an actuating member which, when actuated, causes actuation of said plurality of linear units to cause said adjustable movement of said frame.

The Ramesh patent includes a U-frame which is moveable towards or away from a docking surface. Ramesh, however, does not disclose any type of unit which is actuated to cause movement of the frame. Rather, the movement of the U-frame in Ramesh is completely manual, requiring that the "zee mounting brackets" 71 be manually adjusted.

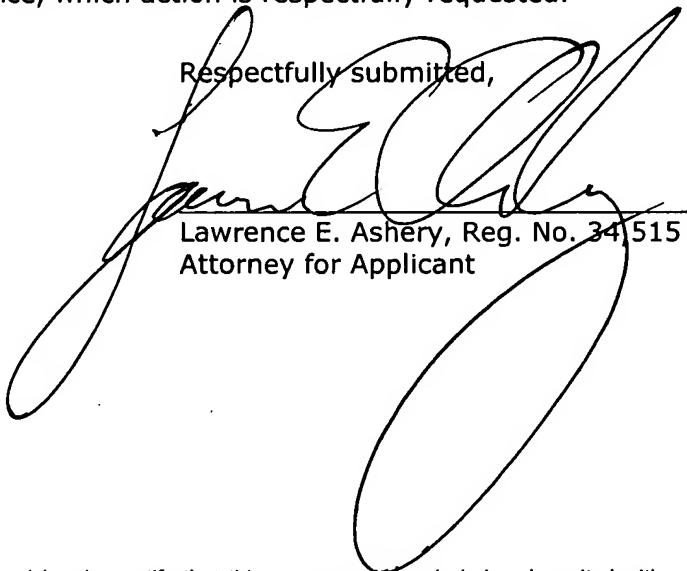
The Official Action has also cited Nagakusa (U.S. 5,295,853) in a separate rejection of Applicant's dependent claims. In particular, with reference to Applicant's claim 10, the Official Action identifies a crank 9 as being analogous to Applicant's actuator. The analogy is incorrect. Nagakusa's actuator is used to rotate Nagakusa's cams. Nagakusa's actuator 9

does not cause anything resembling a frame to be moved. For this reason, claim 1 is patentable over the art of record. Claim 12, while not identical to claim 1, is also patentable over the art of record for reasons similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1.

As previously stated, claims 2-5, 8, 10, 11, 13-16 and 19-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ramesh in view of Nagakusa. These claims, however, are patentable by virtue of dependency on allowable independent claims.

In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,


Lawrence E. Ashery, Reg. No. 34,515
Attorney for Applicant

LEA/dlm/bj

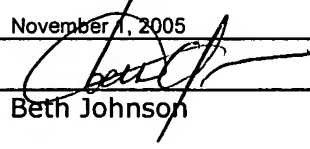
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P.O. Box 980
Valley Forge, PA 19482
(610) 407-0700

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